

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27. 1742.

News. 2596

Monday arriv'd the Mails from Holland, France, and Flanders.

Constantinople, Jan. 9.



Orwithstanding the late Disturbances here, and the known Aversion of the People to a War with the Shah Nadir, yet it was resolv'd in a Divan lately held, to increase the Forces of the Empire on the Persian Frontiers, tho' it is pretty difficult to know of what Troops those Forces are to consist. The Aga of the Spahis has declar'd, that he cannot be answerable for the Consequences, in case any Attempt should be made to force the Corps under his Command to march against their Inclinations; and the Aga of the Janissaries has in vain used all the Arguments he could think of, to induce those Troops to take more honourable Measures. He urged that their persisting in their Refusal would reflect on their own Reputation, as well as prejudice the Interest of the Empire; he expressed his Annoyance at their Apprehensions from Kouli Kan, who tho' he now usurps the Crown of Persia was the other Day a Vagabond: All was to no Purpose, they remain'd fix'd to their first Resolution, and express'd an obstinate Intention of acting in this Respect in concert with the Spahis. The Grand Signior has been inform'd of these Proceedings by the Vizir and the Kaimahan; but the Court dares not act with Rigour, for fear of reviving those Seditions from which we have been so lately freed. In the mean time, as the Soldiery have not demanded that the Officers who have spoken to them thus freely should be cashier'd, but testify for them on the contrary the greatest Affection, we flatter ourselves that Money and fair Words may bring them to a just Sense of their Error, and prevail upon them to suffer some Chambers of Janissaries at least to march towards the Frontiers, in order to give Life and Spirit to the Troops incamp'd there, who it is certain will not be otherwise able to do much Good. The Basha de Bonneval is lately appointed Basha of Babylon, which however he governs by a Deputy, his Infirmities rendering it impracticable for him to make so long a Journey, even if his Presence were not so necessary at Court, where he assists at every Divan by the Sultan's Orders. It is just now rumour'd, that a Congress is agreed on, for accommodating the Differences between our Court and that of Persia, but this is generally conceiv'd to be without Foundation.

Stockholm, Feb. 19. Since the Arrival of our Agents at the Court of France, the Face of Affairs is quite chang'd, the Preparations for War go on more vigorously than ever; the People are told, that the Russians are for imposing on them very hard Conditions, particularly the Payment of six or eight Millions for the Charges of the War; and to prevent these Reports from being contradicted or exposed, a Royal Proclamation has been publish'd, forbidding any Discourse about either Peace or War. French Councils, it seems, cannot anywhere accord with Freedom of Speech.

Copenhagen, Feb. 13. The Count de Dehn, whom the King has appointed his Minister at the Court of Spain, is set out for Madrid, and has Orders to make all imaginable Dispatch in his Journey. It is industriously given out by the Partisans of a certain Court, that Money will operate here as well as elsewhere, and that in consequence of this Lilitary Maxim, proper Methods have been taken to bring us into the same Way of thinking as the Swedes; however nothing can be said with Certainty on this Head, till we see whether the 6000 Men, at present in his Britannick Majesty's Pay, quit his Service or not.

Vienna, Feb. 21. There have been lately some Propositions made to the Queen our Sovereign for an Accommodation, but upon such hard Terms as would not admit of any Deliberation. Our last Advices from Count Kevenhuller assure us that all Bavaria is now subdued except Ingolstadt and Donawert, the former of which it was said would be quickly besieged. We persuade ourselves that notwithstanding the Reports spread by the Enemy of the Queen's Weakness and Want of Money, she will be able to carry on the War with greater Vigor than ever, and that a powerful Diversion will be made in her Favour in Italy. The Marshal de Palfi Palatine of Hungary is marching with an Army of between twelve and fifteen thousand Men to oppose the Prussians. As for Prince Lobkowitz he is to act for the present upon the Defensive, because we flatter ourselves that an Invasion into Silesia will quickly gain him more Liberty, by compelling the King of Prussia to look after his own Concerns.

Ratisbon, Feb. 22. The following is said to be an exact Account of the Contributions which the Austrians are raising in Bavaria. Every Town of tolerable Bigness is to pay 12,000 Florins in ready Money, 30 Quarters of Corn, 180 of Barley, 1300 of Oats or Rye, 400 Quintals of Hay, and 900 Trusses of Straw; lesser Towns are to pay half so much; and Villages, Convents, Hamlets, &c. at the same Rate. Count Kevenhuller has given Directions for getting together with the utmost Expedition as many Boats as possible, in order to transport these Contributions by the Danube into Austria; he is likewise making the necessary Dispositions for investing Ingolstadt, and attacking the Bavarian Army under Marshal Thoring, in which if he succeeds, it will be a very difficult thing to drive him out of Bavaria even in the Spring, when the French Auxiliaries are expected.

Paris, Feb. 26. This Day a grand Council is held at Versailles, at which the Marshal de Belle Isle is to assist, and his Majesty will then name the General Officers who are to serve in Bavaria. Orders have been sent to the several Ports of this Kingdom to fit out as many Ships as possible, in order to form two or three powerful Squadrons in the Spring. The Courier Banners is set out within these few Days with Dispatches for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which are said to be of the last Importance.

Hague, March 4. It is the general Opinion here, that the Queen of Hungary will be vigorously supported; which is founded chiefly on our Advices from Vienna, that her Majesty has lately rejected an Offer made to her by the King of Prussia of a Suspension of Arms for three Months; and on a Memorial presented to the States by Mr. Trevor on the 27th of last Month, which is said to have been drawn in a great Council held in his Britannick Majesty's Presence, and which is conceiv'd in very strong Terms. The Partisans of France are at present quite disconcerted, nor is it altogether safe to be esteem'd one of that Number in this Country.

H O M E P O R T S.

Falmouth, Feb. 22. Wind E. Sail'd the Antelope, Morris, and the Eliot, Payne, for the Streights. Remain the Eagle Packet for Lisbon, and the Cleve, Rice, for London.

Dartmouth, Feb. 23. Wind E. blows hard. This Day came in the Port Galley, Friend, from Oporto for London.

Popple, Feb. 24. Wind E. Sailed the Elizabeth, Mills, for Concall, and the Sarah, Rakes, for Dartmouth and Newfoundland.

Cowes, Feb. 24. Wind E. Arrived the William and Mary, late Taylor, from Bologne of and for this Place; [the said Taylor being reported to be drown'd in the Passage] also arriv'd the Corte, Cork, from ditto for ditto; and the Nancy, Ayers, from Rotterdam for Oporto. And this Morning arrived the Phenix, Gordon, to load Salt for Maryland.

Portsmouth, Feb. 24. Came to Spithead, the Leopard Man of War from the Downs, the Hothefall, Clark, for Barbados, and the Expedition, Watson, for Gibraltar.

Deal, Feb. 25. Wind E. Remains the Hannah, Tibier, from Bremen.

Gravesend, Feb. 25. Pass'd by the Hunter, Haynes, from Jamaica; the Mary, Ellis, from Maryland; the Catharina Agatha, Sparks, from Dunkirk; the Richard and Elizabeth, Bradford, from Ostend; and the Providentia, Bugg, from Norway.

Arrived
At Naples, the London Galley, Oliver, from Mounts bay in 21 Days.

At Ancona, the Mary, Bown, from Falmouth.

L O N D O N, February 27.

Extract from the Paris Almanac.

Hague, Feb. 19. They write from Turin, that the King of Sardinia seems to have fix'd a firm Resolution of defending Italy against the Spaniards, and that this Monarch has enter'd into Engagements with the Potentates in that Country, and particularly with the Venetians, for opposing the exorbitant Increase of Power in the House of Bourbon, which would be in a Condition capable of giving Law to them all, in case Don Philip was actually in Possession of the Dominions intended for him. It seems that his Sardinian Majesty, moved by his own Interest and the advantageous Officers made him by the Queen of Hungary, has at last determin'd to take the Part of that Princess, and has form'd an Alliance which might enable him to make Head against the Spaniards, in case France does not interpose to parry the Blow. She on the other hand is likely to be fully employ'd, for if England in Conjunction with Holland should enter into a strict Alliance

with the King of Sardinia, the Princes of Italy, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Denmark, they might set on foot as numerous Armies as the Allies, and totally traverse the Defenses of France.

Upon the Letter which his most Christian Majesty sent very lately to the Queen of Hungary, as to the late Resolutions of that Monarch, the Council of that Queen came to the following Conclusions: I. That her Hungarian Majesty should persist in her Protestation against an Election made in direct Violation of the Laws of the Empire; for whereas these enjoin the Choice of an Emperor to be made in Time of Peace, they proceeded to this in the Midst of a bloody War, Part of the Electors being terrified into giving their Votes contrary to their Sense of Things, as others were wrought upon by Advantages that were proposed, to act in the like Manner; so that this Election ought to be look'd upon as brought about by Force, and consequently null in its very Nature. II. That her Hungarian Majesty shall not withdraw her Troops out of Bavaria, because it is contrary to the Rules of War, that a Prince whose Dominions have been already ravag'd, should be oblig'd to sacrifice his or her Troops by re-calling them, when at the same time they are in a Condition of subsisting at the Cost of the Enemy. III. In respect to the Cruelties that are charged on the Austrians in Bavaria, it is alledg'd that they were never exercis'd against any who had laid down their Arms when they were summon'd so to do, nor against such Towns and Villages as had not refused to pay the Contributions at which they were rated. IV. That the Council of her Hungarian Majesty do not apprehend, that this Prince or her Forces have done any thing contrary to the Laws of War; and therefore they are at a Loss to comprehend what Title his most Christian Majesty has to impose such hard Terms on the Queen of Hungary.

We see here a Letter from Francfort, in which it is said, that if the Queen of Hungary refuses to deliver up the Papers of the Imperial Chancery, the Germanick Body will actually take Part in the War, in order to compel her to lay down her Arms, and to be content with the Share allotted her by the Treaty of Partition concerted by the Allies.

Actions 1990 Liv.

Extract from the S. Carolina Gazette, Nov. 14, 1741.

Last Monday arrived here Capt. Tucker from Providence, who gives us the following Information; That on the 16th of October his Excellency Governor Tinker receiv'd Advice of the Spaniards having actually landed at and taken possession of Anno's Island, one of the Bahama's. At four o'Clock the same Afternoon, his Excellency gave Orders for fitting out Two good Sloops, in order to cruise off the said Island, and at Twelve at Night they were both completely fitted, man'd with 30 Men each, and sail'd on a Cruise; That Capt. Norton, in the Rhode Island Privateer, who engaged a Spaniard, and left him, off this Place not long ago, was arriv'd at Providence from a Cruise, and had taken off of Cuba a Privateer which has in her Cruises on this Coast and that of Virginia taken Forty English Vessels, one of which, a Brig, he has retaken and sent to Rhode Island with the Privateer, laden with a vast Quantity of Bale Goods, being the Cargo of a Ship Capt. Norton found, ashore on the Island of Cuba aforesaid, which was another of the Spaniard's Prizes, and had been taken off of Virginia, for which Place the was bound from London; That Capt. Sikas in a Schooner belonging to this Place was chased back to Providence, as he was going from that Place for Cooked Island, by a Spanish Whole-galley with upwards of 100 Men on board, which doubtless is coming to secure our Trade and guard this Coast, &c.

We hear that the Privateer taken by Capt. Norton is the same Sloop which lately took Capt. Lightwood of this Place, and Capt. Clark, and a Plymouth ship for Virginia.

The Fair Henley, Douglas, from Newfoundland arriv'd at Oporto the 9th instant N. S. She was attack'd off of that Coast by a Spanish Privateer of 10 Guns and 30 Men, who boarded them with ten Men, four of whom remain'd on board, the others were either kill'd or drown'd. The Privateer sheer'd off with considerable Loss, and afterwards fell in with the Grampus Sloop of War, Capt. Parry, and struck to her after one Broadside. Capt. Parry took the Master and about 14 of the Spaniards on board his Ship, and put about eight or nine of his Men on board the Prize; but by some Accident they separated in the Night, and after war, being very leaky and the Vessel ready to sink, they were oblig'd to put into Pon-tavedra to save their Lives.

The Atkins, Capt. Carter, for Bristol; the Ann, Gale, for London; and the Aaron and Thomas, Glover, for Ipswich,



which, sail'd from Oporto with the Port Galley, Friend, who is arriv'd at Dartmouth, and were severally attack'd by some Spanish Gallegos, who took the Aaron and Thomas, after having been beat off by the others.

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor will hold a second General Seal after Hillary Term at Lincoln's Inn Hall.

Yesterday Fourteen Prisoners were try'd at the Old Bailey, of whom Two were capitally convicted, viz.

Robert Lloyd, for robbing Mess. Simpson and Ward, Bankers in Fleet-street; and

William Plummer, for forging an Order for Goods on William Alexander.

Five were cast for Transportation, and Seven acquitted.

High Water this Day	3	Morning	18	Evening	38
at London-Bridge.	3	o 4	18	o 4	38

Bank Stock, 135 3-4ths to 136. India, 157. South Sea, 103 to 1-8th. Old Annuity, 111 7-8ths to 112. New ditto, 110 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths to 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 86. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 31. 15 to 16 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 31. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, 99 7-8ths. English Copper, 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, 94 1-half. Million Bank, 113 1-half. Equivalent, 110.

Admiralty-Office, February 20, 1741.

THE Leave being expired that was given to the Petty Officers and Foremost Men of his Majesty's Ship Chatham, and the said Ship being under Orders to be got ready for the Sea as soon as possible, It is the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, That the said Petty Officers and Seamen do immediately repair on board the said Ship as Woolwich, on Pain not only of losing their Wages, but of being apprehended and tried as Deserters.

Tho. Corbett.

Custom-house, London, February 22, 1741.

For SALE,
By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his
Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Thursday the 4th of March 1741 at Three of the
Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up to Sale in the
Long Room in the Custom-house, London,

Several Parcels of Bobea and Green Tea, Coffee, Brandy,
Rum, and Geneva, clear of all Duties.

To be seen at the King's Warehouse, on Monday the
1st, Tuesday the 2d of March next, from Eight to Twelve
in the Forenoons, and from Three to Five in the After-
noons, and in the Morning before the Sale. Where Cata-
logues will be delivered.

Bank, January 15, 1741.

W hereas Information has been given at the Bank,
That JOHN WAITE, their late Cashier, was seen
lately at a certain inn some Distance from London; and it
being supposed that he is about to make his Escape out of
the Land, This therefore is to give Notice to all Captains,
Masters of Ships or Small Vessels, Fishermen, Innkeepers,
&c. That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said
JOHN WAITE, to be sent with according to Law, shall
receive of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England
Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred
Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole
FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

N. B. The said JOHN WAITE is about Forty-one
Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well
set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows
and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion,
but travels somewhat disguised.

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most celebrated ancient Printers.

Which will begin to be Sold by Auction on Thursday the
4th Day of March, 1741, at the late Mr. Gyles's, and continue
twice a Day, beginning at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon,
and at Five in the Evening, till all are sold.

Catalogues may be had at the Place of Sale, at G. Strahan's
in Cornhill, C. Davis's in Pater-noster Row, T. Woodward's
in Fleet-street, R. Dodley's in Pall-mall, H. Chappelle's in
Grosvenor-street; also of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher in Oxon;
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so effectually cures, that a disagreeable Breath will not return.

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from decaying, and those a little decay'd from becoming
worse; absolutely cures the Scurvy in the Gums, be it ever so
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when almost eaten quite away, and affinely fattens the
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